(TDR03B) DATA EVALUATION RECORD PAGE 1 OF

CASE GS0065 DICAMBA PM 500 06/09/82

CHEM 029801 Dicamba (3,6-dichloro-o-anisic acid)

BRANCH EEB DISC 40 TOPIC 05100542

FORMULATION 00 = ACTIVE INGREDIENT

FICHE/MASTER ID 00025391 CONTENT CAT 01

Beavers, J.B.; Fink, R.; Brown, R. (1977) Eight-Day Dietary LC50--Bobwhite Quail: Banvel Technical: Final Report: Project No. 107-149. (Unpublished study received Feb 27, 1978 under 876-36; prepared by Wildlife International, Ltd. in cooperation with Washington College, submitted by Velsicol Chemical Corp., Chicago, Ill.; CDL:232965-F)

SUBST. CLASS = S.

DIRECT RVW TIME = (MH) START-DATE END DATE

REVIEWED BY: Les Touart
TITLE: Fisheries Biologist
ORG: EEB/HED
LOC/TEL:

SIGNATURE: DATE: 3/2/83

APPROVED BY:
TITLE:
ORG:
LOC/TEL:

SIGNATURE: DATE:

DATA EVALUATION RECORD

1. CHEMICAL: Dicamba

2. FORMULATION: Technical (86.8% a.i.)

3. CITATION: Beavers, et al (1977) Eight-day dietary LC50--bobwhite quail: Banvel Technical: Final Report: Project No. 107-149. Unpublished report prepared by Wildlife International, Ltd. for Velsicol Chemical Corp. [MRID: 00025391]

4. REVIEWED BY: L.W. Touart
Fisheries Biologist
EEB/HED

5. DATE REVIEWED: 3/2/83

6. TEST TYPE: Avian dietary toxicity study (Upland gamebird)

A. TEST SPECIES: Bobwhite quail

7. REPORTED RESULTS: The acute LC50 of Banvel Technical in the bobwhite quail is estimated to be >10,000 ppm.

8. REVIEWERS CONCLUSIONS: The study is scientifically sound and fulfills the requirements for an acceptable avian dietary toxicity study with technical material. With an LC50 >10,000 ppm, technical dicamba is practically non-toxic to upland gamebirds in dietary exposures.

Materials/Methods

Test Procedure

The test methods are consistent with current EPA Guidelines for conducting an avian dietary toxicity study. Specifically: Age at initiation of study- 14 days; levels- 464,1000, 2150, 4640 and 10,000 ppm with controls; number tested- 10/level, 50 controls; environmental conditions- 100 F temperature, 14 hours light photoperiod.

Statistical Analysis

N/A

Discussion/Results

There were 2 control mortalities and 1 mortality in the 10,000 ppm level. signs of toxicity were noted at the higher test levels (2150, 4640 and 10,000 ppm). Birds were asymptomatic by day 8. LC50>10,000 ppm.

Reviewer's Evaluation

A. Test Procedure

The test generally followed EPA recommended procedures.

B. Statistical Analysis

N/A

C. Discussion/Results

The data support the conclusions drawn.

D. Conclusions

1. Category: Core
2. Rationale: N/A
3. Repairability: N/A